

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

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LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

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PORTSMOUTH, O. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1852.

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Job Work.

We have an extensive assortment of Job and Fancy Type, to which we are continually adding new styles, and are prepared to do Fancy and Job Printing in superior styles and upon reasonable terms. Our friends in the country should not fail to give us a call when in town.

Tuesday Morning, May 4, 1852.

Charles McKinnell Dead.

We were pained to learn yesterday, of the death of Charles McKinnell, one of the proprietors of Bloom Furnace and a man universally respected by all who knew him. On Sunday evening he ate a hearty supper and went to bed complaining of a head-ache. He was soon afterwards taken severely ill, and a physician, Dr. Tirrell, was called in. He continued to get worse and Dr. Muzzy was sent for, but before he arrived the sick man had breathed his last. We understand that his remains will be taken to Cincinnati and there interred. He leaves behind a wife and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Lopez still Alive.

The N. O. Crescent says that a returned Cuban Prisoner is credibly informed and has reason to believe that Gen. Lopez was not garroted, but that a notorious criminal, who much resembled Lopez suffered in his place, and the General is now in one of the dungeons of Havana, where, without light or clothing and with but little food, he is suffering all the refined cruelties of Spanish torture.

This story, we suppose, is to serve as a hobby for raising men for the next Cuban expedition. Many a generous hearted American, upon hearing such a tale, would burn with indignation and a desire to set free the gallant Lopez and scourge his merciless tormentors. We have no fears that the General is at all tormented in the flesh.

Bloody Fight in Kentucky.

On Friday last, at Danville, Ky., two brothers, Shelby and Frank Cowan had a bloody encounter about a young lady, sister of the Shelby's. Cowan was charged with sending her an anonymous letter. Meeting in the streets, pistols were drawn, and Shelby fired first. Cowan had three single barreled pistols. Shelby fired all his barrels, one taking effect in the fleshy part of Cowan's thigh. The third fire from Cowan took effect on Shelby, the ball passing in on one side of his neck and out on the other, lodging in his shirt. Shelby staggered in a store where his brother Alfred was and fell. The latter then seized a bowie-knife, advanced on Cowan, and thrust it at him without effect. Cowan then pursued Alfred with a bowie-knife in hand, when several persons interfered, and no further harm was done.

An unfortunate man, Mansfield Hull, lost his life in a most shocking manner, by having his clothes caught in some machinery in an iron foundry at Birmingham (Conn.) last week. The Daily Journal says he was whirled around a shaft at the rate of one hundred and sixty revolutions per minute, and was whirling at this speed when discovered. The shaft was within four feet of the edge or top of the building, and within a few feet of the window, and at the first time round the legs of Mr. Hull dashed out the window and east, and striking the edge of the shop, were broken just below the knees; they were then whipped into a myriad number of pieces, the largest being about the size of a small cord. When the mutilated body was taken down, it was discovered that the neck was broken, which it is thought, was caused by the tightening of his clothes, or the sudden jerk he received when he was first caught by the shaft.

Contagion of Feeling.

It would seem that the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church has extended to the colored members of the body. At Louisville this was manifested very openly on Monday last. Both divisions claimed the ownership of a new church edifice recently built on Ninth street, in that city. By a decree of the court the house was ordered to be rented temporarily. On Monday it was put up to rent to the highest bidder. Both parties were in attendance. The following from the Courier shows the feeling manifested:

The house was to be rented for a month, and the bidding was started at \$5 or \$10, from which it gradually rose to \$36. From that point it ascended to \$200. Here the contestants, on either side, withdrew to consult. The South then bid \$201, to which the North promptly cried out \$210. From that point the bidding soon ran up to \$600, when the excitement became intense. The contending forces, some 150 persons, including both sexes, became desperate, and the bidding was terrific, it appearing that their very salvations depended upon obtaining possession of the church. At last the bid from the Northern faction was \$699. The South, after a brief consultation, amidst the most tremendous excitement, bid \$700—seven hundred dollars, and they were declared the possessors of the church for a month, as the other party gave up the contest—and the South was triumphant.

The Democrat says the money was paid on the spot. The party South are made up principally of the slave portion of the community, while the other embraces most of the free colored men.

We are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our most worthy and enterprising citizens, namely, Wm. V. Wolfe, who died, night before last, from the effects of an injury received a short time since, while working at his planing machine. He was highly esteemed by the whole community and his numerous friends confidently predicted for him a life of usefulness. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and several children, to whom we can freely offer a heart-felt sympathy.

HARTFORD POST OFFICE.—The Times says that the receipts of the Hartford Post Office for the current year, being the first under the New Postage System, will only fall short of last year's receipt about \$5,000.—Last year the receipt was \$22,300, being an increase of \$3,000 from the previous year, and of \$4,000 from the year ending June 30th, 1849.

After Cuba Again.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier says, rumors are circulating in that city, and in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the Island of Cuba. Several of the so-called officers of the first attempt have been lounging about the metropolis during the winter.

Great Railroad Connection.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register publishes an address to the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, proposing a great railroad convention, to be held at Knoxville during the month of August, to revise the old project of a South Atlantic sea-board with the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville via Knoxville.

Imprisonment of Rev. Frederick Kossuth.—Advices from Vienna, of the 27th of March state that on the 24th inst., Rev. Frederick William Kossuth, of the Geneva Confession in Prague, was committed to prison.

The Prague Gazette states that: The arrest of Pastor Kossuth took place in pursuance of the recent Proclamation of the Military Governor, forbidding the possession of dangerous publications. There were found in his possession some thousand copies of writings of a thorough-going fanatic Hussite character, besides he was a preacher of those peculiar destructive doctrines which form the staples of belief of the new free Christian Congregations.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The county court of Madison, Tenn., has voted a subscription of \$250,000. Gibson county \$150,000, Obion county \$50,000, and McNair county \$50,000, towards the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through Tennessee. The people have yet to vote upon its ratification.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—It having been confidently asserted that the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the recent flood will require six months to repair, at a cost of a million of dollars, the engineer contradicts the statement, and says the repairs can be made in three months, and at a cost of not more than \$80,000.

A California Fortune.

An industrious friend has lately returned from a two years residence in California, having made twenty thousand dollars—in experience; and bringing home with him sixty-two cents! He represents that upwards of thirty thousand men at the "placers" would have left the country when he did, but they had not the funds to pay their way.

Lancaster Gazette.

This paper of April 30th, comes to us much enlarged and in a beautiful new dress. Glad to see such evidences of prosperity in the Gazette, and wish its proprietor immense pecuniary success.

Free Negroes Sold for Taxes.

The county court of Loudon county, Va., has ordered the Sheriff to sell, for public hire, about one hundred free negroes, who have neglected to pay their taxes. They are to be hired out at not less than ten cents a day until the debt is liquidated.

What is so hateful to the poor man as the purse proud arrogance of a rich man? Let fortune shift the scene, and make the poor man rich, he runs at once into vice that he declined against so feelingly; these are strange contradictions in the human character.

Death of an Editor.

L. G. Curtis, the founder and editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, died in that city, on Wednesday last. He was a man of much energy, and a vigorous and ready writer.

The Parkersburg Railroad.

The bill to authorize the city of Baltimore to lend its aid for the completion of the (Northwestern) Parkersburg Railroad passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday. It had previously passed the Senate and is now a law.

Col. Doniphan declines the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Missouri Whig State Convention. The vacancy will be supplied by the Central Committee.

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, died at Albany, on Saturday last, in the 78th year of his age, closing a long and brilliant career.

The Ironclads have purchased the steamer Cabinet to run as a packet between that place and Cincinnati.

What is difference between water and time? Water finds its own level, while time levels every thing else.

The Tax Law.

Occupies a large space in to-day's Herald and in the language of Mr. Gray of the Cleveland Plain Dealer we hope our "Bank" friends will read the sections understandingly, and quiet their apprehensions about being compelled to wind up so long as according to their own showing, they can divide from twelve to twenty per cent under this law. If ruin must come, die martyrs to your principles of fifteen per cent! Farmers, mechanics and merchants die much cheaper. They are glad to be ruined on ten per cent or even five.

Individuals legislated into corporations with such powers and privileges as the Ohio bankers and who are enjoying fat salaries with quills behind their ears, and but four business hours in the day, and with their associated means divide fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and even forty per cent, with no wear and tear of capital employed as in most other kinds of business, to diminish their resources but with a charter incorporated in itself, which neither eats or drinks as the corporations expense, it is unpleasant for such men thus situated and thus habituated, to submit to any diminution in their pride or profits.

But bankers must consider this world was not made, nor governments instituted, for their especial use that while they have been peculiarly privileged, other and quite as important a class of people, we mean the producers, have been oppressed. That species of legislation cannot be right which allows a certain class of men, not producers, to make such enormous profits, while those unaided by legislation have to foot the bill.—But the banks are in possession of those privileges by legislative enactments, and the people have nothing to do but to tax them as other property is taxed even though it brings their profits down to that of other business employing the same capital at the same risk.

The whole matter is summed up in a nut shell. The banks of Ohio under the old law were taxed upon their profits and for State purposes only. This amounted to nothing when a bank declared no dividend, and next to nothing when they did. Last year and under the late law the banks were taxed on an average of eight millions of capital, with a half a million, reserved whereas under the new law they are taxed on twenty-two million and for county as well as State purposes.

Now if they could average fifteen per cent under the late law which they did, it is a matter of mathematical demonstration that under the present law they can divide on an average TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT, while banks at certain commercial points like Cleveland will divide from fifteen to twenty per cent. If this is ruin, make the most of it.

Love and Maple Sugar.

In whatever quarter of the globe the paragraphs annexed should chance to be read by a daughter, or even a son of Vermont, a touch of home-sickness would follow—so pleasingly do they bring to mind scenes which are fondly remembered by all who were ever young in the Green Mountain State. A Vermont writer to the Boston Atlas thus:

"At this season of the year sugar orchards become places of much resort, especially for those who love the sweet things of life. In this village parties are frequently formed, who take a trip to some sugar orchard in an adjacent town, and there regale their palates with maple molasses. These maple sugar manufactories are generally located in remote spots—in some beautiful valley or on some delightful hill-side, where the air is pure and invigorating, and the landscape presents a charming and picturesque view. Vermont contains thousands of such delightful retreats; and at this season of the year, when the crystal waters of the brooks are released from the frozen hand and come, leaping down the mountain sides, making the beautiful trout from his winter's sleep, and filling the valleys and groves with sweet music, it is pleasant to visit these sugar orchards, drink sap, lap maple molasses, and make love.

"Make love! Ah! thereby hangs a tale. Let the Vermont ladies beware; in such places they may fall in love, while they wouldn't dream of such a thing in their quiet homes. The delicious saccharine qualities of maple molasses, presented to the swelling lips of a beautiful lass by the hand of a smiling swain, has a wonderfully softening upon the head, and creates a pleasant dreamy sensation through all the nervous system, especially when it is powerfully aided by romantic woodland scenes, and the music of a thousand carolers. And young gentlemen, too, may need a word of caution on such occasions, and under the pressure of such peculiar circumstances.—An able English writer said, many years ago, when human nature was just what it is now, that it was dangerous for a Benedict to select a wife in a ball-room, when her disposition was sweetened by the music of the violin. But what are the streaming notes of the fiddle in sweetening the female heart, when compared with the luxury of maple molasses? But a word to the wise is sufficient, and I will not follow out the comparison.

THE NEGRO RACE.—Byard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says:—Those friends of the African race, who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished are wholly mistaken. The only Negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in the Ethiopian wars of the Pharaohs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Darfur and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphs of the monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the valley of the Nile that the Negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this, not from any feelings hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion prevalent in some parts of the United States.

Saxe, of the Burlington Sentinel, philosopher as follows about the baby of Mrs. Swiss, born of the Pittsburgh Visitor—the first in 16 years of looker:

An honest woman, one may safely bet. Who thus without the least equivocation Pays to the world a most important debt. 'Tho' clearly free by statute limitation.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL SERVED.—Two ladies of Worcester, Mass., were lately indicted for seducing a printer's boy, aged some 15 years, and "seducing his ruin." The boy worked late at nights and slept late in the day. Of this circumstance the ladies took advantage, and entering his room at length accomplished their object. This is carrying the year prerogative beyond their well defined limits.

Washington county, Texas, is all astir, the people fearing an insurrection among the slaves.

"Jack and Jill."

A Latin translation of that famous nursery song is thus given by a correspondent of the Boston Post. The Latin is altogether pure:

Jack et Gilla
Ascendunt montem,
Aquum parant
Ad centum fontem;
Procidit Jack
Et puer hinc
Frangit ejus summum,
Et de Gilla,
Etiam illa
Lapsa est secundum!

Affairs on the River Plate.

Buenos Ayres dates to the 4th of March. Buenos Ayres has reached via Rio Janeiro papers. Affairs were getting settled after the grand overturning which had been experienced there, and the people were apparently pleased with the change.

The allied army made its triumphant entrance into Buenos Ayres on the 19th of February. The number of troops was 24,000, and it took them five hours to pass a given point. The reception was most enthusiastic. Honors of all sorts were heaped on Gen. Urquiza the commander-in-chief. The General issued an order on the 25th February, granting full pardon to all the military who had violated the Convention of October, by which (being then in the Banda Oriental), they bound themselves not again to take up arms against the liberating army.

D. Dozenes Urquiza has been appointed Charge d'Affaires of Buenos Ayres at Monte Video.

Gen. Mancilla, who commanded at Buenos Ayres at the date of the overthrow of Rosas, has sailed for England.

Jose Francisco Jiro has been elected President of the Oriental Republic (capital Monte Video) by a nearly unanimous vote of the Legislature.

We have already stated, on authority of a letter from Gen. Urquiza's headquarters, that the number of killed and wounded on the part of the allies was less than 300, and we doubt if it was in fact 200. As to the Buenos Ayres loss, a letter in the New York Advertiser, dated Buenos Ayres, February 15th, says:

"It has been ascertained that but a very small number were killed in the battle, as Rosas's men would not fight. He had very few that were faithful to him, and they either joined the other side or dispersed to their homes from which they had been reluctantly dragged, often leaving a wife and little children without a man to assist in taking care of the sheep and cattle. Rosas's cavalry made not the least resistance, but fled before Urquiza got within a quarter of a mile of them. The infantry about Rosas fought some, and so did the artillery, but Urquiza's Brazilian troops (mostly Germans) charged upon the artillery, which they took at the point of the bayonet. They then turned Rosas's own artillery on his infantry, which soon dispersed them, and a general rout followed."—Journal of Commerce.

From the Buffalo Express.

Irish Landlordship.

In no part of Ireland has the brutality of Landlordism so fully developed itself as in the Barony of Farnley, county of Monaghan. It is an extensive tract containing some thirty thousand acres of arable land; was given by Elizabeth to her paramour Essex, in consideration of his services in aiding to exterminate the McMahon's, who were then the most powerful chieftains in Ulster. The system of extermination commenced by Essex has been faithfully followed up by his successors; but never in the annals of Landlordism has anything been recorded so inhuman and so utterly devoid of christian principles as the system practiced by its present owners, the Marquis of Bath and E. P. Shirley, Esq.

Passing over such scenes as whole families laboring under typhus fever being hurled from their miserable hovels, and thrown on the way side to lie unheeded and unattended, I shall proceed to relate an incident which came under my own observation in the town of Carrickmacross, in June, 1843. I was aroused from sleep at 4 o'clock, A. M., by the cries of some hundred and forty persons, and on opening my window to ascertain the cause thereof, I beheld some 30 or 40 cars laden with human freight, but so unlike anything human, that to any other than an Irish eye they would appear as animals of a different creation. In front of the cars rode one of Shirley's bailiffs, and the rear was brought up by one of that remarkable staff, known in Ireland as the "crow-bar brigade." On either side of the cars hung ragged little children, whose ages varied from six to twelve years, struggling with death-like efforts to seize the tattered garments of their wretched parents, and crying out piteously "Oh, mammy dear, won't you bring me with you." "Oh, daddy dear, don't go to Ameriky," &c., &c., while from the cars proceeded the deep toned mournings of heart-broken mothers accompanied with such expressions as "Oh, Jenny dear, how can I leave my little ones behind—no I'll not go—I'll be through the world with them first."

I was perfectly amazed at the scene before me, and approaching a bystander, "what," said I, "in the name of wonder does all this mean?" He replied by stating that those before me were persons who occupied farms on the Shirley estate, but that their Landlord, with the humane intention of ridding his property of its surplus population, contracted with a Shirley's company to bring a certain number to America for a certain sum; and that some of them having families too large (in the Landlord's eyes) were obliged to leave a portion of them behind or forfeit the privilege of a free passage. "And what," said I, "in the name of Heaven is to become of those poor deserted children?" "I suppose," said he, "the relieving officer will be obliged to give them tickets to the workhouse, there to add another thirty to the two thousand paupers of Bath, and Shirley's creation already immured within its walls. Our conversation was interrupted by the sonorous voice of a man in front, who cried out, "drive on," and the next moment saw parents torn from their children, and children from their parents, amidst the most doleful lamentations that ever reached the ears of mortal.

I shut down my window, and on retelling involuntarily exclaimed "alas poor Farnley!"

Prof. Saunders is of the opinion that David Baldwin, of New York, has quite perfected a telegraph which will revolutionize the telegraph system entirely. By it news can be transmitted as an one way opposite ways at the same time, and as rapidly as a person can talk.

The Great Fair at Corpus Christi.

In this age of "Great Fairs" it may be interesting to our readers to read an account of the preparations being made for the fair which is to come off at Corpus Christi, Texas, in the ensuing month. We therefore extract the following from a late number of the Nueces Valley, a Corpus Christi paper. Col. Kinney has been an active promoter of the fair. Dr. Ashbel Smith, of Galveston, is general superintendent; and the list of managers comprises the names of the most prominent men in Texas. The Nueces Valley says:

Every moment in and around Corpus Christi, at the present time, seems to have some connection with the Great Fair and Land Cattle Sale, which is to take place in May next. In each street, at every turn, some new improvement strikes the eye, buildings are being erected—old tenants renewed and enlarged, and the race course, which will probably be one of the finest and best located in the Union, is rapidly progressing. The preliminaries of other races are now being arranged, which will certainly render this feature of the fair the most extensive and deeply interesting that has taken place since the days of the Eclipse.

The arrangements for the Bull Fights, which are to be under the entire management of the world-renowned Camarons, from the City of Mexico, are entirely complete. This exhibition will be a novelty which few who have not had the advantage of foreign travel have witnessed, and will be conducted on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the grand designs of the projector.

The Circus, one of the most popular in the United States, has arrived, and the proprietor left here on Tuesday last, for New Orleans, for the purpose of engaging additional troops to his corps, and adding further attractions to the magnificent sports of his arena.

The Theatrical Troupe, for which arrangements have been made, are now preparing the necessary wardrobe, scenery, machinery, &c.

The grand display which will be presented of the Mexican manufactured articles, such as saddles, bridles, harness, blankets, shawls, and all the beautiful handiwork for which that people are so justly celebrated, will be sufficient to secure the attendance of thousands of the lovers of the beautiful and rare.

These are a portion of the amusements which, together with the additional races now in contemplation, fire-works, cock fights, &c., are sufficient to please those merely in pursuit of pleasure. But, connected with the fair, there are higher and nobler aims, and interest of far greater importance. To develop the resources of this garden spot of Texas—we might say of America—to call from their homes 30,000 visitors—more than this splendid programme of entertainments, are offered as inducements.

The Papacy and Louis Napoleon.

Whatever may be said of the influence of Catholicism upon the civil institutions of the United States, there can be no question that the present civil institutions of France are congenial to Catholicity. The following extract from the Paris correspondence of the Republic settles that point:

The Archbishop of Bordeaux having lately been created a Cardinal by the Pope of Rome, and the Legate of Pio Nono having arrived with the barrette to be formally presented to him, the ceremony was performed yesterday at the chapel of the Tuilleries. The President, a large number of Senators and Deputies, a portion of the Metropolitan clergy and of the corps diplomatique, and a few ladies in grand toilet, were present.—During the mass the Archbishop approached the President, who placed upon his head the cap of office, thus making him the fifth Cardinal in France. M. de Montebello, retired to change his Archbishop's costume for the flowing red robes befitting his new estate. He returned in his new rig and made a speech to the President, in which he declared it to be the single, unanimous, and universal belief of the Catholic Church that the coup d'etat had rescued France from impending ruin. The President replied in the following terms:

"I did not expect Monsieur le Cardinal, so eloquent, so grandly developed a discourse, so you will pardon me if I reply very briefly. Your eminence cannot doubt that I attach a high price to this peculiar prerogative of my position, which permits me a layman to place upon the head one of the princes of our religion, the insignia of the elevated rank he is to occupy.

This ceremony is not a vain formality; it is the emblem of the union which ought always to exist between the spiritual and the temporal power, whose perfect concord and harmony aid so powerfully the happiness and peace of the world.

I am happy to be able to crown, by so splendid a position, a career so honorably filled; and I am highly grateful for the benevolent manner in which your eminence has judged my efforts for the prosperity of France, and for the triumph of religion."

Thus we see that this wretched man, who stands before the world branded with the triple crime of perjury, murder, and treason, has received from the highest authority in the church a full and complete approval of his course, an unqualified endorsement of his perfidy and crime.—Pitts, Gas.

Arrest of Merchants.

Messrs. Phillips & Taylor, wholesale dry goods merchants on Pearl street, Cincinnati, were arrested, on Monday, on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, charged with obtaining \$12,000 worth of goods by false pretences, of sundry houses in Philadelphia.

Confidences are more frequently reposed in persons through a want of discretion than from excess of friendship; and are often betrayed through incontinency of speech, than from motives of treachery.

Whiskey Fraud.

Under this head the N. Y. Tribune chronicles the receipt in that city of a barrel of Ohio whiskey which gauged forty-eight gallons, but the purchasers measured the contents, and found only thirty-eight. The fraud is accomplished by giving great solidity to the barrel, particularly the heads, while a hollow scooped out in the staves opposite the bung admits the gauger's rod to the desired depth.

Ohio Legislature.

COMMERCE.—April 30.—Senate.—The bill to incorporate national insurance companies was postponed till next session; also the bill authorizing Notices Public to use their old seals as the bill to publish the receipts and expenditures in detail and the bill for the relief of occupants of lands.

The Committee of Conference reported the State officers salary bill, amended so as to give to the Governor \$22,000; to the Supreme Judges \$1,800; to the Judges of Common Pleas, and the Auditor, \$1,000; to the Treasurer, and Board of Public Works, \$7,400; and to the Lieut. Governor \$4 a day, which was agreed to.

The bill to divide Anderson township into two election precincts, passed.

The general incorporation bill passed at last night's session. Reces.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendment to the bill providing for a uniform tariff on railroad freight, which requires that all bridges over canals shall be constructed of iron, was amended by excepting draw bridges, and then agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the general incorporation bill were agreed to, so the bill is now a law.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, and a motion to strike out the clause providing for the payment of Kossuth's expenses was discussed until recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—SENATE.—All the bills were taken out of the committee of the Whole, and either postponed till next session, or indefinitely postponed.—The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the bill regulating Railroad freights, and it is now a law.

The Governor sent in the following nominations:—For Trustees of Benevolent Institutions, Genl. Wilson, Thomas Sparrow, John Greenleaf, Casper Kiefer, George E. Olds, E. K. Chamberlain, Richard Warren, E. C. Root, and Rufus E. Hart.—For Directors of the Penitentiary, James Lenox, Washington McLean, and C. J. Orton.—Trustee of Ohio University, Robert Wright.—Trustees of the two new Lunatic Asylums, Horace E. Aekly, Theophilus Carlick, and Robert Cilleland, for the north and Edwin Smith, C. Cist, and E. B. Fee, for the south.—The bill, prescribing the duties of county clerks, passed. The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the General Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

From California.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Tuesday. She brings 400 passengers, and San Francisco dailies to April 1st, with twelve days later news. The passage from California has been made in about 26 days. The specie in the hands of passengers, amount to about half a million of dollars.—There is very little news of importance from California. Commerce in the mines, which had been cut off by the flood, had been revived, and the miners were reaping a big harvest.

Over \$20,000 have been expended in fitting out the ship Northern Light, for the relief of the sufferers on the North America. Large quantities of provisions had been sent to the same destination.

The agricultural prospects of the State are highly flattering since the late rains.

Several delegates to the Democratic Convention came passengers in the Pacific to San Juan.

The flood had subsided and no further damage was done.

Gold dust was offered more freely. And an active business was looked for the ensuing season. Provisions were brisk.

Mormon.

We learn from the Lancaster Gazette that a severe storm of wind occurred in that vicinity on the first inst. The Gazette says:—To-day, the accounts of the damage done comes upon us from every quarter.

The roof and a portion of the wall of the new brick stable, lately erected by Gen. McCracken in the north-east part of the city, were blown down.

The balustrade upon the large brick edifice of Mr. Sifford was blown off.

The roof of Mr. Sharkey's house, west of the canal basin, was also blown off.

The roof of the stable of Mrs. J. C. McCracken, 1 1/2 miles south of Lancaster, was blown off and carried by the violence of the gale some two hundred yards.

The barn of Mr. Richard Dean, in Pleasant township, we learn, was blown down.—It had been erected but a short time.

We notice two covered bridges, one over the run near Mr. Giecy's south of the city, on the ridge road; the other over the canal about two miles south-east of Lancaster on the Logan road. Both of these were but recently erected at considerable expense. The frame work is destroyed, that of the latter having been thrown into the canal.

But heavy as this loss is, it is more than equalled by the almost universal destruction of fences throughout the county. The loss in this way will be heavy, not only on account of the fences themselves, but the lateness of the season, which will cause great inconvenience in repairing them in time. A large number of fruit trees and other kinds were also down down.

The Efficacy of Mormon Prayers.

The Millennium Star, at Deseret, contains the certificate of a remarkable cure of small pox in two Mormon children, which was effected in one night, through the instrumentality of olive oil and prayers of two of the Mormon Priests. The father of the children was Thomas Banks, from Staffordshire, England. The children were covered all over with the loathsome disease in the evening.—The two priests were sought, sixteen miles distant, but they would not attend in person.—Only in prayers. The certificate says the father returned home, and at the hour agreed upon for the prayers to open, he began to rub their bodies "with olive oil according to the scriptures, hid, his hands upon them, rebuked the disease, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and they were healed from that very hour.—The child, whose body was a mass of sores at 10 o'clock at night, on the following morning had not one discoverable," thus showing to the faithful what miracles may be effected by faith and a little oil!

Michigan Democratic Convention.—Detroit, April 25.

The Democratic Convention of this State, met in this city to-day, and organized at 11 A. M. There are 135 delegates present.

The following resolution was offered by B. H. Withersell, and unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the roll of delegates be called by the Secretary, and that each member of the Convention, on his name being called, announce his preference for the Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

Every member, on his name being called, declared his preference for Lewis Cass.—There was not one dissenting voice.